Amendments to the Specification

Please amend paragraphs [0045], [0143], and [0162] as follows.

[0001] Oligonucleotides which are primer and/or probe sequences, as described below, may comprise DNA, RNA or nucleic acid analogs such as uncharged nucleic acid analogs including, but not limited to, peptide nucleic acids (PNAs), which are disclosed in International Patent Application WO 92/20702, or morpholino analogs, which are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,185,444, 5,034,506, and 5,142,047, all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. Such sequences can routinely be synthesized using a variety of techniques currently available. For example, a sequence of DNA can be synthesized using conventional nucleotide phosphoramidite chemistry and the instruments available from Applied Biosystems, Inc. (Foster City, Calif.); DuPont (Wilmington, Del.); or Milligen (Bedford, Mass.). Similarly, and when desirable, the sequences can be labeled using methodologies well known in the art such as described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,464,746; 5,424,414; and 4,948,882, all of which are herein incorporated by reference in their entireties. Oligonucleotides (including, e.g., labeled or modified oligos) can also be ordered from a variety of commercial sources known to persons of skill. Essentially any nucleic acid can be custom ordered from any of a variety of commercial sources, for example, The Midland Certified Reagent Company ~~(www.mcrc.com)~~, The Great American Gene Company ~~(www.genco.com)~~, ExpressGen Inc. ~~(www.expressgen.com)~~, and QIAGEN ~~(http://oligos.qiagen.com)~~, among many others.

[0002] In an array on a substrate, each oligonucleotide is typically bound (e.g., electrostatically or covalently bound, directly or via a linker) to the substrate at a unique location. Methods of making, using, and analyzing such arrays (e.g., microarrays) are well known in the art. See, e.g., Wang *et al.*, 1998, *Science* 280:1077-82; Lockhart and Winzeler, 2000, *Nature* 405:827-836; and Scherf *et al.*, 2000, *Nat Genet.* 24:236-44. Arrays can be formed (e.g., printed), for example, using commercially available instruments such as a GMS 417 Arrayer (Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA). Suitable solid supports are commercially readily available. For example, a variety of membranes (e.g., nylon, PVDF, and nitrocellulose membranes) are commercially available, e.g., from Sigma-Aldrich, Inc. ~~(www.sigmaaldrich.com)~~. As another example, surface-modified and pre-coated slides with a variety of surface chemistries are commercially available,

e.g., from TeleChem International ~~(www.arrayit.com)~~, Corning, Inc. (Corning, NY), or Greiner Bio-One, Inc. ~~(www.greinerbiooneinc.com)~~. For example, silanated and silyated slides with free amino and aldehyde groups, respectively, are available and permit covalent coupling of molecules (e.g., oligos) to the slides. Slides with surface streptavidin are available and can bind biotinylated oligos. In addition, services that produce arrays of nucleic acids of the customer's choice are commercially available, e.g., from TeleChem International ~~(www.arrayit.com)~~.

[0003] Each SNP except T2303723C was described by its position in the reference GenBank accession sequence NT_005100.3. This sequence (containing only 4 exons) was archived and replaced in GenBank with the more complete sequence containing 6 exons (NT_005265), which was in turn replaced by NT_005403. However, the original sequence for which the numbering was based (NT_005100.3) can be obtained from GenBank, and the first 30,000 nucleotides of this sequence are presented as SEQ ID NO:1. Thus, for example, the second SNP listed in Table 1 is found at position 18679 of NT_005100.3 (and of SEQ ID NO:1), where a "T" nucleotide is present as the complement of nucleotide 18679 of SEQ ID NO:1. The common allele has a "C" nucleotide at this position. SNP T2303723C was described by its position in the GenBank accession sequence NT_005265. The SNPs will be referred to by the SNP # (i.e., by nucleotide position in either SEQ ID NO:1 or NT_005265,as indicated above, although the nucleotide(s) indicated occupy either the indicated position or its complement, depending on the particular SNP; see Figure 1) in the subsequent text. Similarly, the SNPs can be located in any FRZB sequence by performing a sequence alignment with the allele-specific primer sequences listed in Table 2. SNPs can also be unambiguously located in the NCBI dbSNP database ~~(http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/SNP/index.html)~~ through the SNP source number listed in Table 1.